### REMARKS

# Present Status of the Application

The Office Action rejected all presently-pending claims 1-18.

Claims 1, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 are amended. Claims 19-20 are newly added. Claims 1-20 are presently pending. Applicant submits that some typing errors presented in the disclosure have been corrected without entering any new matter.

# Discussion of the Final Office Action

The current Office Action is indicated as made final. However, Applicants respectfully submit that the final Office Action was not properly made.

In remarks submitted on Sept. 01, 2006, Applicants had stated that "Tanaka fails to teach, disclose, or suggest a limitation of 'the beam breaker module block the passing light beam within a specific time period according to a state of the color production device".

Responsive thereto, the Examiner in "Response to Argument" section of the current Office Action recited "the sensor means attached to that surface of the shutter which blocks the projection light detects the color temperature of the projection light. Thus, the detection of color temperature of the projection light is carried out within the apparatus body and, in addition, the sensor means senses the projection light after passing through the projection optics since it is disposed downstream of the projection optics" (paragraph [0021] of Tanaka et al.), and contended: "The color temperature is different for each spectrum ... Therefore, the shutter system operates accordingly to the 'state'

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for each spectrum ... Therefore, the shutter system operates accordingly to the 'state' (red, green, or blue) of the color wheel".

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's reasoning. In view of the above statements of Tanaka et al., one can not concluded as "the shutter system operates accordingly to the 'state' (red, green, or blue) of the color wheel" as assumed by the Examiner. On the contrary, Tanaka et al. teach that: "The shutter 7 is provided on its light-blocking part 17 with the sensor means 8 for detecting the color temperature of the projection light from the projection optics 6. The sensor means 8 is connected to the control means 9 and carries out a detection operation for the adjustment of color temperature so that the color wheel means 4 and the DMD section 5 are controlled ..." (Emphasis added; paragraph [0041]). That means, the color temperature is sensed for controlling the color wheel means 4 and the DMD section 5, or in other words the color wheel operates according to the color temperature obtained from the shutter system, rather than controlling the shutter system on which the color sensor attached.

Therefore, Applicants submit that the Final Office Action is made based on Examiner's incorrect reasoning, and thus should be withdrawn.

The Examiner contends that it is unclear as to what "... according to a state of the color production device" in claim 1 and 16 means".

In response thereto, Applicants have amended claims 1 and 16 to define the

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amendments is respectfully solicited.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC§102

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 2, 7-10, 16, and 17 under 35 U.S.C.102 (e) as being anticipated by Tanaka et al (US Pub 2004/0257535).

Responsive to the rejections thereto, Applicant has amended claims 1 and 16, and hereby otherwise traverses these rejections. As such, Applicant submit that claims 1, 2, 7-10, 16 and 17 are novel and unobvious over Tanaka, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and should be allowed.

Independent 1, as currently amended, recites in part:

A projection device ... comprising:

an image unit, disposed between the light source and the projection lens, and located on the propagation path of the light beam, wherein the image unit comprises a color production device and a light valve disposed behind the color production device, and located on the propagation path of the light beam, wherein the color production device comprises a plurality of filtering regions corresponding to a plurality of color lights of the light beam, and each of the filtering regions being on the propagation path indicates a state of the color production device; and

a beam breaker module, disposed between the light source and the screen, and the beam breaker module selectively cutting in or cutting out from the propagation path of the light beam, wherein when the beam breaker module cuts in the propagation path of the light beam, the beam breaker module blocks the light beam passing through a part of the filtering regions, and when the beam breaker module cuts out from the propagation path of the

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light beam, the light beam passing through the other part of the filtering regions is projected to the screen by the projection lens. (Emphasis added)

Applicant submit that the present projection device, as set forth in claim 1, as originally filed, is neither taught, disclosed nor suggested by Tanaka, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, because Tanaka fails to teach, disclose, or suggest a limitation of "the color production device comprises a plurality of filtering regions corresponding to a plurality of color lights of the light beam, and each of the filtering regions being on the propagation path indicates a state of the color production device" and "when the beam breaker module cuts out from the propagation path of the light beam, the light beam passing through the other part of the filtering regions is projected to the screen by the projection lens" as claimed.

As discussed above, according to Tanaka et al. reference, the color temperature is sensed for controlling the color wheel means 4 and the DMD section 5, or in other words the color wheel operates according to the color temperature obtained from the shutter system. Therefore, Tanaka et al. fails to teach, disclose or suggest the claimed limitation of "the color production device comprises a plurality of filtering regions corresponding to a plurality of color lights of the light beam, and each of the filtering regions being on the propagation path indicates a state of the color production device."

Accordingly, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims 2, 7-10 are submitted to be novel and unobvious over Tanaka, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

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Similarly, independent claim 16, as currently amend, recites in part:

A projection device, ... comprising:

an image unit, disposed between the light source and the projection lens, and located on the propagation path of the light beam, wherein the image unit comprises a color production device and a light valve disposed behind the color production device, and located on the propagation path of the light beam, wherein the color production device comprises a plurality of filtering regions corresponding to a plurality of color lights of the light beam, and each region being on the propagation path indicates a state of the color production device; and

a beam breaker module, disposed between the light source and the screen, the beam breaker comprising an optical sensor disposed beside the color production device, so as to sense the state of the color production device, wherein when the projection device is at the first operation mode, the beam breaker module cuts in the propagation path of the light beam to break the light beam passing through a part of the filtering regions, and when the projection device is at the second operation mode, the beam breaker module cuts out from the propagation path of the light beam passing through the other part of the filtering regions to project to the screen by the projection lens. (Emphasis added)

For similar reasons as discussed above about the allowability of claim 1, Applicants submit that Tanaka et al. fails to teach, disclose, or suggest the claimed limitation "the color production device comprises a plurality of filtering regions corresponding to a plurality of color lights of the light beam, and each region being on the

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propagation path indicates a state of the color production device", in view of "when the projection device is at the first operation mode, the beam breaker module cuts in the propagation path of the light beam to break the light beam passing through a part of the filtering regions, and when the projection device is at the second operation mode, the beam breaker module cuts out from the propagation path of the light beam passing through the other part of the filtering regions to project to the screen by the projection lens", as set forth in claim 16, as currently amended.

As such, claim 16 and it dependent claim 17 are submitted to be novel and unobvious over Tanaka, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The Office Action rejected claims 3-6 under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as unpatentable over Tanaka et al (US Pub 2004/0257535).

If independent claim 1 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 3-6 are allowable as a matter of law.

The Office Action rejected claims 11-15 under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as unpatentable over Tanaka et al (US Pub 2004/0257535) in view of Kwon (US Pub 2005/0018145).

If independent claim 1 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 11-15 are allowable as a matter of law.

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The Office Action rejected claim 18 under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as unpatentable over Tanaka et al (US Pub 2004/0257535) in view of Wang (US Pub 2004/0135975).

If independent claim 16 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 18 is allowable as a matter of law.

### New Claims

Claims 19 and 20 are newly added, depending on allowable independent claims 1 and 16 respectively, and thus should also be allowable.

### CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-20 are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,

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